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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY: Korea

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1950

SUBJECT Sociological - Education, technical schools

DATE DIST. 27 Apr 1954

HOW
PUBLISHED Yearbooks

NO. OF PAGES 3

WHERE
PUBLISHED P'yongyangDATE
PUBLISHED 20 Feb 1950, 15 Nov 1952

LANGUAGE Korean

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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INFORMATION ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN NORTH KOREA

[Comment: This report gives information on technical education
 in North Korea. The information was taken from the 1950 and 1953
 issues of the Choson Chungang Yongam (Korea Central Yearbook).]

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

The development of technical educational began after liberation. Prior
 to 1945, there were only three technical colleges and the majority of the 606
 students who attended them were Japanese. By the end of 1949, the number of
 technical colleges grew 19-fold and the number of students increased 29-fold.

The North Korean technical educational system includes technical univer-
 sities, technical colleges, vocational schools, and shop schools. The last
 category includes the various types of schools located in mines, factories, and
 workshops, that are known as workshop technical colleges, training centers, for
 skilled workers and higher skilled workers' training centers.(1)

Technical Universities

The following chart shows the names of technical universities, names of
 presidents, dates of establishment, and curriculums:(2)



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<u>University</u>	<u>Departments</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Date Established</u>
P'yongyang Technical University [name changed to Kim Ch'aek Technical University of 1951]	Mining, geology, machinery, textiles, electrical engineering, metallurgy, construction, transportation, special and night departments	Yim Kuk-che	1 Sep 1948
Hungnam Technical University	Chemistry, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, metallurgy	Sin Kon-hui	1 Oct 1946
P'yongyang Medical University	Medicine, sanitation, pharmacy	Chong Tu-hyon	1 Sep 1948
Hamhung Medical University	Medicine	Ch'oe Myong-hak	1 Sep 1948
Ch'ongjin Medical University	Medicine	Yang Chin-hong	1 Sep 1948
Wonsan Agricultural University	Agriculture, veterinary science, animal husbandry, forestry, sericulture, agricultural engineering, agricultural management, fishery	Yi Sun-kun	1 Sep 1948

Technical Colleges

In June 1950, there were 55 technical colleges with an enrollment of 23,061 students. The following list shows the numerical breakdown of the 55 technical colleges:

Colleges

Agricultural	18
Art	1
Correspondence	1
Economics	4
Finance and economics	1
Fisheries	4
Industrial	18
Medical	6
Merchant marine	1
Railroad	1

The length of the courses of study in a technical college is 3-4 years. A graduate of junior high school, or its equivalent, is eligible for admission. The courses offered in technical colleges includes: agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, mining, metallurgy, electrical engineering, medicine, pharmacy, sanitation, dentistry, railroad engineering, communication, and economics.(1)

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CONFIDENTIALVocational Schools

The vocational schools have 3-year courses of study. Any graduate of a people's school is eligible for admission. The vocational schools train cadres in the fishery, economics, industrial, and agricultural fields. In June 1950, there were 18 of these schools with 3,903 students.(1)

Workshop Training Centers

Technical schools for the training of technicians in the textile, metal, chemical, mining, and electrical industries have been established in factories, mines and workshops. The number of these schools and the number of worker-students are as follows:(1)

<u>Type of Schools</u>	<u>Number of Schools</u>	<u>Number of Students</u>
Workshop technical schools	109	10,940
Workshop technical colleges	17	4,353
Higher skilled workers training center	1	[not given]

SOURCES

1. 1953 Choson Chungang Yongam (Korea Central Yearbook, 1953), published by Choson Chungang T'ongsin-sa, P'yongyang; reproduced by Toho Shoin, Tokyo, 25 June 1953
2. 1950 Choson Chungang Yongam (Korea Central Yearbook, 1950), published by Choson Chungang T'ongsin-sa, P'yongyang

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